

Water Management Department

City of Franklin, Tennessee

2007 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Dear Customer: We are pleased to present a summary of the quality of the water provided to you during the past year. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that utilities issue an annual "Consumer Confidence" report to customers in addition to other notices that may be required by law. This report details where our water comes from, what it contains, and the risks our water testing and treatment are designed to prevent. The City of Franklin, Tennessee, Water Management Department is committed to providing you with the safest and most reliable water supply possible. The City of Franklin takes great pride in our community and serving our customers.

We encourage public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water. We regularly schedule meetings of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen the second and fourth Tuesday of each month, in the City Hall Board Room, located at 109, 3rd Avenue South, Franklin, TN. The public is certainly welcome to attend these meetings. Please call the City Administrator's office at 791-3217, prior to attending any meeting to ensure there has been no change in the schedule. Find out more about the City of Franklin, Tennessee, Water Management Department, on the Internet at www.franklin-tn.gov.

Water Source – Where Our Water Comes From

We supply our customers with water drawn from the Harpeth River and treated at our Water Treatment Facility, located at 838 Lewisburg Pike, in Franklin. In addition to the water we treat at the Lewisburg Pike treatment facility, we purchase water from the Harpeth Valley Utility District. The Harpeth Valley Utility District treats water from the Cumberland River and pumps the treated water to Franklin, which is blended with the City's treated water. Sampling results for Harpeth Valley Utility District are noted in the enclosed Water Analysis table as "HV."

The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation has prepared a Source Water Assessment Program Report for the untreated water sources. The report assesses the susceptibility of untreated water sources to potential contamination. To ensure safe drinking water, all public water systems treat and routinely test their water. Water sources have been rated as reasonably susceptible, moderately susceptible, or slightly susceptible, based on geological factors and human activities in the vicinity of the water source. Our rating is reasonably susceptible. An explanation of the Tennessee Source Water Assessment Program, the Source Water Assessment summaries, susceptibility scorings and the overall TDEC report to EPA can be viewed at www.state.tn.us/environment/dws/dwassess.shtml, or you may contact our Water Treatment Plant staff at 791-3260.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Water Analysis - Is Your Drinking Water Safe?

How Do I Read The Following Chart?

The City of Franklin daily tests its water quality being delivered to our customers. This table lists those substances which were detected in the water we deliver. It is based upon tests conducted in the year 2007. Terms used in the Water-Quality Table and in other parts of this report are defined here.

Key to Table

AL	= Action Level	MCL	= Max. Contaminant Level (The highest level allowed in the water)
MFL	= million fibers per liter	MCLG	= Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
Turbidity	= a measure of cloudiness of water	NTU	= Nephelometric Turbidity Units
PCI/L	= picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)	PPM	= parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
TT	= Treatment Technique	PPB	= parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l)
BDL	= Below the Detection Level (Undetectable)	NA	= Not Applicable
MDRL	= the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.		
MDRLG	= the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants		

Parameter/ Contaminant	Violation	Date Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Major Sources
TURBIDITY	NO	Daily	NTU	TT	NA	0.08 ^l ----- 0.07 ^l HV	0.03- 0.52 ----- 0.03- 0.49 HV	Soil Runoff
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON (TOC)	NO	Quarterly in 2007	PPM	TT	NA	1.9 ^{l***} ----- 2.3 HV	1.7 – 2.1 ----- 1.4 – 2.3 HV	Naturally present in the environment
TOTAL COLIFORM	NO ----- NO (HV)	2007	NA	Presence in 5% of Samples	0	Positive** ----- 0 HV	NA ----- NA	Naturally present in the environment

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
CHLORINE	NO	2007	PPM	4.0 (MDRLG)	4.0 (MDRL)	$\frac{2.7^1}{2.4^1 HV}$	$\frac{.70 - 3.50}{.01 - 5.0 HV}$	Water additive used to control microbes
FLUORIDE	NO	Quarterly ----- Quarterly	PPM	4.0	4.0	$\frac{0.55^1}{0.35^1 HV}$	$\frac{0.26 - 0.82}{0.13 - .74 HV}$	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE	NO	1/29/07	PPM	10.0	10.0	$\frac{0.18}{Franklin}$ $0.69 HV$	NA	Soil runoff from fertilizer
SODIUM	NO	4/10/07 ----- 7/10/2007	PPM	NA	NA	$\frac{3.5}{9.5^1 HV}$	$\frac{NA}{NA}$	Erosion of Natural Deposits
LEAD and COPPER								
COPPER	NO	12/07	PPM	AL=1.3	1.3	0.91*	NA	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	NO	12/07	PPB	AL=15	15	6.2 *	NA	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
VOLATILE CONTAMINANTS								
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANE	NO	Quarterly	PPB	80	0	68 ¹	18 - 146	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS	NO	Quarterly	PPB	60	0	49 ¹	18 - 81	By product of drinking water Chlorination

The Franklin Water Management Department, conducted sampling and analysis of the source water for Cryptosporidium in 2007. Cryptosporidium is a microbial parasite which is found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although Cryptosporidium can be removed by filtration, the most commonly used methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Monitoring of our source water in 2007 indicated the presence of Cryptosporidium in 1 out of 12 samples tested. Harpeth Valley Utility District also conducted sampling and analysis of their source water for Cryptosporidium, their results showed a presence of Cryptosporidium in 9 out of 24 samples. However, no Cryptosporidium were detected in finished water samples from either system. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals are able to overcome the disease within a few weeks. However immuno-compromised people have more difficulty and a greater risk of developing severe, life threatening illness. Immuno-compromised individuals are encouraged to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to prevent infection. For more information on Cryptosporidium, contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

TABLE FOOTNOTES:

- *** We met the treatment technique requirement for Total Organic Carbon.
- ** Based on our population, 756 samples were collected of which thirteen were positive.
- * 90th percentile. Copper and Lead samples were drawn from 63 individual homes of which 0 contained levels exceeding the action level.
- + We met the treatment technique requirements for turbidity with greater than 95% of monthly samples less than 0.3 NTU.
- HV Results of Harpeth Valley Utility District water sampling.
- 1 Average Measurement.

Additional Health Information

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can, also, come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
- (E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.
- (F) Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

(G) Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than is the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

